[30th January 1929

## Appendix I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1150-A asked by Mr. P. Anjaneyulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1929, page 317 supra.]

*Note by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 29th April* 1910.

The Appapuram Project was originally proposed for the purpose of reclaiming the swamped land on the right bank of the Commamur canal of the Kistna Western Delta from 18th to 30th mile and making it fit for cultivation. It consists of two parts, one called the drainage scheme, for generally improving the drainage of the lands above the Commamur canal, in order to ensure the safety of the crops from submergence, and the other, the irrigation scheme, for excavating an irrigation channel from the Commamur canal in order to bring under irrigation the area so drained. After some correspondence and discussion, the Government of India in their letter No. 1262 I., dated 29th July 1907, sanctioned estimates for the drainage and irrigation schemes which have hitherto been dealt with together and which amounted to Rs. 2,95,071 and Rs. 3,03,020, respectively. The sanction was however subject to certain modifications suggested by the Inspector-General of Irrigation in his note, dated 28th July 1907. These modifications and others found necessary from the further investigation since carried out, involved further revision of the estimates which has resulted in the cost of the drainage and irrigation schemes being increased to Rs. 3·47 lakhs and Rs. 5·26 lakhs, respectively.

2. The estimate for the *drainage* scheme has been separated and dealt with in G.O. No. 110 I., dated 9th April 1910. The work has been nearly completed and in the above Government Order, the revised estimate has been approved and ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India for sanction.

3. As regards the *irrigation* scheme the original proposal was to excavate a channel from the Commamur canal above Kollimerla lock for the irrigation of 11,900 acres. The proposal as subsequently altered and sanctioned by the Government of India, was to take the channel from above Jagarlamudi lock to irrigate 20,000 acres, the object of increasing the area being to make the whole project more profitable. The estimate as now revised amounts to Rs. 5·26 lakhs. The causes of the excess are explained in detail in the report, the chief being increase in rates and the complete recasting of the proposals and re-alignment of the channel on the best possible line.

4. The area proposed to be irrigated being 20,500 acres, the capital cost per acre amounts to Rs. 26. This is probably nearly double the rate at which new lands available elsewhere in the delta, can be brought under wet cultivation and it will not therefore be such a profitable undertaking to Government to bring this land under wet cultivation as was previously anticipated. Also the whole of this land will ultimately come under the

30th January 1929]

Kistna Reservoir Project, although this is unlikely to happen for some years to come. For these reasons the undersigned cannot recommend the irrigation scheme as finally drawn up.

5. It was always intended to complete the drainage works before putting in hand the irrigation scheme and it is not at all improbable that it may be found that the increased waterway provided under the canal and the other works connected with the drainage scheme will render the above lands sufficiently immune from submersion to make it unnecessary to convert them into wet on this account. Again the irrigation channel as now designed, although it has been carefully worked out and the arrangements are believed to be the best possible, is not a very satisfactory channel and will, on account of cross drainage, be troublesome to maintain. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has therefore no hesitation in recommending—

(1) that the high level channel as now designed be finally dropped ;

(2) that the effect of the improved drainage arrangements be observed for a few years before attempting any irrigation scheme ; and

(3) that if experience shows that any of the lands above the canal are still rendered unfit for dry cultivation on account of submersion, an irrigation scheme should be worked out of only sufficient scope to provide for irrigating the lands so rendered unfit.

6. If the above recommendations are accepted early arrangements should be made to resell the lands acquired for the irrigation project upon which an expenditure of Rs. 63,759 has been incurred. It is understood that it is probable that the original owners will in most cases be willing to take back their lands at the prices paid to them by Government, but if not they will have to be sold by auction.

C. A. SMITH,
*Chief Engineer for Irrigation.*

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

---

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1152 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 30th January 1929, page 319 supra.]

Letter from R. F. STONEY, Esq., Officiating Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works and Labour Department, dated Madras, the 4th April 1928, No. 15/27-C.E.P.

I have the honour to state that the Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, has now submitted an approximate estimate amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs for providing five travelling machines for raising the falling shutters on the Godavari Anicut, based on the estimate furnished by the General Superintendent, Public Works Workshops, Madras. Compared with the original